INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Further Development of Horticulture and Viticulture System in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article presents an analysis of the organization of clusters in the development of horticulture and viticulture and the production of the ultimate products in agriculture.

ARTICLEINFO

Article history:

Received 24 Mar 2022

Received in revised form 25 Apr 2022

Accepted 30 May 2022

Keywords: gardening, viticulture, greenhouse, cluster, vineyard, fruit and vegetable growing

Introduction

The material technical base of agricultural enterprises is improving. Further improvement of activities of agricultural enterprises, creation of new forms of ownership is a requirement of today's period. There is no doubt that the establishment of horticulture and viticulture farms will form the basis of the economy of the country. From this point of view, the normative legal documents developed by the president and the government in order to further increase the labor efficiency of agricultural enterprises serve as an important factor for the start of a new era in agriculture. Gardening is considered a

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Peer review under responsibility of Emil Kaburuan.

serdaromad network of Agriculture, and for the human body contains sugars, organic acids, oxides, oils, vitamins, mineral salts, pectins, ointments, Colloids and other substances contained in fruits and berries. Fruits and berries are considered a raw material for food and industry. Gardening in Uzbekistan has been considered one of the main branches since ancient times. From the V century it was known that the first data on fruit trees were collected. During this period, fruit trees grew mainly in the wild. From the beginning of the X century BC, the cultural care of fruits began.

Methods: With the growth of the material well-being of the population of our republic, their needs for fruit products are also increasing, because fruits (in the case of cereals and dried fruits) are nutritious, tasty and curative food necessary for human health. Therefore, the provision of the population's demand for fruit throughout the year is a requirement of this period. Viticulture " is one of the important sectors of Agriculture in our country. Its role in the Central Asian republics, in particular in Uzbekistan, is especially great. Favorable natural conditions of Uzbekistan allow to grow grapes of different varieties here. Horticulture – is a branch specializing in the use of greenhouse coplexes in the cultivation of horticultural and industrial grape products on an intensive basis, using viticulture – drip irrigation technology, specializing in the application of intensive horticulture and drip irrigation technology and in the cultivation of fruit, nuts, citrus and perennial crops.

In recent years, consistent measures are being taken to reform agriculture and introduce market forces into the sector. In particular, in agriculture, a cluster method of production has been established, the size of the agricultural areas allocated to clusters is made up of cotton-textile - 67 percent, in livestock - 8 percent, in fruit-vegetable - 7,5 foizni. As a result of the processing of homashio, grown by the cluster method, it provides an opportunity for delivery to the consumer in the form of a finished product.

October 23, 2019 of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “2020 of development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan — On approval of its strategy for 2030 years,” ensuring the implementation of the decree № PF-5853, production of high value-added products in the field of fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture, increasing the volume of exports, mastering of lands originating from use and lalmi, increasing the planting of export-oriented agricultural crops in the fields reduced by cotton, grain, as well as On the initiative of Shavkat Mirziyoyev, parks and greenhouses will begin to be provided to the population on the basis of leases for up to 7 years with a grace period of 3 years. President Shavkat Miromonovich noted that" 2020 will be a year of great testing and broad opportunities for representatives of the agricultural and food sectors." In 2020, the president initiated 55 districts specializing in fruit and vegetables, 86 clusters and 125 cooperatives should be leaders. In the garden and vineyards, a number of intervals, effective use of each span of repeated fields 2-3 times every day, they insist that it is time to start a series of works on the way to the harvest system. In order to increase the volume of products, this year, the lands from 124ming hectares of land are fully appropriated.

Results: According to the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2019 “on measures for the development of agricultural cooperation in the field of fruit and vegetable production”PP-4239: in 8 districts of Jizzakh, Samarkand, Tashkent and Fergana regions, agricultural associations of a total of 41 fruit and vegetable directions were established. By the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PP-4246 “on measures for the further development of horticulture and greenhouse economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan”on March 20, 2029, the agency for the development of Horticulture and greenhouse economy was established under the Ministry of Agriculture. According to the decision, the agency for the development of Horticulture and greenhouse farming was established under the Ministry of Agriculture and its main tasks were determined. The fund for the development of horticulture and greenhouse farming was established. The funds of the fund

are spent on the purchase of irrigation activities, water supply, restoration of artesian wells, wells and reservoirs, pumps and pipes for water supply, capacities for water storage, including in parks and greenhouses.Newly established gardens and greenhouse farms, which have introduced water-saving irrigation technologies based on drip and sprinkler irrigation, are supported by subsidized allocation.

Today, more than 80 kinds of agricultural products grown in the Republic are exported to 66 countries of the world. In 2010, when 11,3 percent of exports accounted for cotton fiber, by 2018 this figure decreased to 1,6 percent. At the same time, the fact that effective marketplaces are not structurally established in the field, especially in the development of fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture, insufficient scientific approach leads to the fact that the existing opportunities of the network are not fully utilized.

Conclusion, we can say that today a new era has begun in agriculture. When we say agriculture, only grain or cotton should not come to our eyes. Today, the state-level attention paid to horticulture, viticulture and greenhouse farms should not be overlooked by any of us. Reviewing each network in the agricultural sector and working honestly and conscientiously day and night on each network of whitewash is a modern requirement. One of the main spheres that determine the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and bring a huge income is gardening. Without developing this industry on a scientific basis, it is impossible to meet the demand of our population and industry for fruit products. Therefore, having thoroughly studied the agricultural sectors, including horticulture, it is necessary to determine what problems occurred and find a positive solution to them.

In the place of conclusion, we can say that today a new era has begun in agriculture. When we say agriculture, only grain or cotton should not come to our eyes. Today, the state-level attention paid to horticulture, viticulture and greenhouse farms should not be overlooked by any of us. Reviewing each network in the agricultural sector and working honestly and conscientiously day and night on each network of whitewash is a modern requirement. One of the main spheres that determine the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and bring a huge income is gardening. Without developing this industry on a scientific basis, it is impossible to meet the demand of our population and industry for fruit products. Therefore, having thoroughly studied the agricultural sectors, including horticulture, it is necessary to determine what problems occurred and find a positive solution to them.The development of the horticultural network serves as the basis for today's food scarcity in keeping the country's economy stable and its development at the same time. Of course, the employment of the population in the development of horticulture and viticulture is also taken into account. Young people who walk without a break are attracted to newly created horticultural farms. The development of the horticultural network is important because the probability of drying the crop in this area in conditions of water scarcity is much less than that of cotton or grain. Labor force in horticulture and vineyards is required no less than in relatively traditional crops. The fact that the problems in the harvesting, storage and sale of products have been eliminated and logistics centers have been established in all regions of the country also makes it possible to export fruits in world markets. According to the calculations, there is an opportunity to earn 7 times more than grapes, 6 times more than cherries, 5 times more than nuts in relation to cotton homesickers grown on an area of 1 hectare. These figures remind us that yesterday it is time to start new reforms in agriculture.

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